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EXAMINER

DANG, THANH HA T

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-4, 6-24, 27-30, 32-50, 53-56 and New Claims 57-62 are rejected in this Office Action.
2. Applicant cancelled Claims 5, 25-26, 31 and 51-52.
3. This Action is made Final.

Response to Amendment

4. Receipt of Applicant's Amendment filed 04/07/09 is acknowledged.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 10-24, 27-30, 36-50, 54-56 and 59-62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,421,675 issued to Ryan et al ("Ryan"), further in view of US Patent No. 6,571,234 issued to Knight et al ("Knight"), further in view of US Patent No. 7,162,473 issued to Dumais et al. ("Dumais"), and further in view of Pub. No. US2003/0020749 issued to Abu-Hakima et al. (Abu-Hakima").

As to **Claims 1 and 27**, *Ryan teaches* a method of ranking article identifiers of a result set from an implicit query implied from a user's current context, the method comprising:

- receiving an event concerning the user's current context (*Abstract, lines 1-5*), wherein the event comprises a user interaction with an article having content stored on a local client device (*Figures 1B, block100A-D, column 4, lines 3-4*), wherein the article is associated with at least one of a plurality of client applications (*column 36 line 46 – column 38 line 15 wherein the search system described is an example of a client application*);
- *Ryan does not explicitly teach* generating an implicit query based at least in part on the at least one keyword; performing a search based at least in part on the implicit query to determine a result set, wherein the result set comprises one or more article identifiers associated with articles relevant to the implicit query. However,

Knight teaches generating an implicit query (*column 8, line 48-51*) based at least in part on the at least one keyword (*Figure 2, column 19, lines 45-51 wherein data filtered implicitly equivalent to keyword*); performing a search based at least in part on the implicit query to determine a result set (*Figures 3A (block307A), 3D (block360), 4 and 5 (block530), column 11, lines 45-48 and line 52 wherein retrieving entries meeting the user's search/filter criteria read on the implicit query to determine a result set limitation*), wherein the result set comprises one or more article identifiers associated with articles

- relevant to the implicit query (*Figures 3C-D, column 20, lines 24-29*). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine method to manage queries teaching of Knight with search engine teaching of Ryan to provide method and system which enhance and improve the overall performance of computer system that access and display a collective amount of shared interest data and information in response to user's request.
- *Ryan in combination with Knight does not explicitly teach* analyzing the content of the article associated with the event concerning the user's current context to extract at least one keyword. However, *Dumais teaches* analyzing the content of the article associated with the event concerning the user's current context to extract at least one keyword (*Figure 1, column 4, lines 41-67 and column 5, lines 1-8*). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine method for usage analyzer that determines user accessed sources and associated metadata, processing implicit queries based on interest to users teaching of Dumais with method to manage queries teaching of Knight and search engine teaching of Ryan to provide method and system that facilitate information retrieval of data wherein the retrieval of data is provided to a user in a cognitively relevant manner (Dumais, column 1 lines 12-14).
 - *Ryan, Knight in combination with Dumais does not explicitly teach* ranking the article identifiers based at least in part on one or more characteristics of the

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content of the article associated with the event concerning the user's current context, wherein the one or more characteristics comprise highlighting of the content of the article associated with the event. However,

Abu-Hakima teaches ranking the article identifiers based at least in part on one or more characteristics of the content of the article associated with the event concerning the user's current context, wherein the one or more characteristics comprise highlighting of the content of the article associated with the event (*Figure 6, page 7 [0065]*). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine organization and presentation of electronic documents teaching of Abu-Hakima with method for usage analyzer that determines user accessed sources and associated metadata, processing implicit queries based on interest to users teaching of Dumais, method to manage queries teaching of Knight and search engine teaching of Ryan to provide method and system for presenting electronic documents according to their associated concepts on a user's electronic display screen (Abu-Hakima [0006]).

As to **Claims 2 and 28**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein ranking the article identifiers is based at least in part on a preference of a current user (*Ryan, Figures 2 and 3B, column 5, lines 29-32 wherein personalization information such as search customization preferences and wherein information is entered actively once by the user read on preference*

of a current user limitation; and column 7, lines 36-48 wherein personal hit-list is intended to a current user).

As to **Claims 3 and 29**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein the preference of the current user is based at least in part on click-through data associated with the article identifiers (*Ryan, Figures 3B and 23, column 33, lines 15-18*).

As to **Claims 4 and 30**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein the preference of the current user is based at least in part on file type associated with the article identifiers (*Ryan, Figure 2, column 5, lines 30-34*).

As to **Claims 10 and 36**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein the one or more characteristics comprise number data associated with the keyword within the article (*Ryan, column 17, lines 40-45 illustrate the ranking is based on number data*).

As to **Claims 11 and 37**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein the number data comprises a number of letters in the keyword (*Ryan, column 14, lines 57-67, wherein Table 6 illustrates letters associated with a keyword*).

As to **Claims 12 and 38**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein the number data comprises whether the keyword comprises numbers (*Ryan, column 11, lines 30-40, wherein Table 1 illustrates a unique number for each keyword*).

As to **Claims 13 and 39**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein the one or more characteristics comprise capitalization data associated with content within the article (*Ryan, column 28, line 67, wherein keyword "NHL" read on capitalization data*).

As to **Claims 14 and 40**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein ranking the article identifiers is based at least in part on a number of sources from which the keyword was located (*Knight, Figures 2 (block225) and 4 (block408), column 19, lines 39-40*).

As to **Claims 15 and 41**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein ranking the article identifiers is based at least in part on a number of result sets in which the result appears (*Ryan, Figures 3A-B, 7 and 16, column 1, lines 59-60; column 21, lines 28-41*).

As to **Claims 16 and 42**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* further comprising:

- analyzing the content of the article associated with the event concerning the user's current context to extract a plurality of keywords (*Dumais, Figure 1, column 4, lines 41-67 and column 5, lines 1-8*); and
- determining keyword ranking scores for the plurality of keywords (*Ryan, column 22, lines 4-11; column 33, lines 31-35, wherein the highest value of P for the keyword or profile type determines the ranking score*).

As to **Claims 17 and 43**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein ranking the article identifiers is based at least in part on the keyword ranking scores (*Ryan, Figure 8, column 21, lines 51-67*).

As to **Claims 18 and 44**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein ranking the article identifiers comprises assigning a higher ranking to article identifiers associated with articles containing higher ranked keywords (*Ryan, column 21, lines 65-67*).

As to **Claims 19 and 45**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein analyzing the content of the article associated with the event concerning the user's current context to extract at least one keyword comprises extracting a keyword from at least one of recently typed words, an entire document, a selected portion of a document, or words surrounding a cursor (*Dumais, Figure 1, column 4, lines 41-67 and column 5, lines 1-8*).

As to **Claims 20 and 46**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein analyzing the content of the article associated with the event concerning the user's current context to extract at least one keyword from an event comprises determining proper names (*Ryan, column 28, line 67 wherein NHL is equivalent to proper names*).

As to **Claims 21 and 47**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein determining proper names comprises crawling at least one article (*Ryan, column 19, lines 31-32, wherein sending specialist crawlers out to find web site addresses and keywords, wherein website and keywords*

read on proper names, wherein determining inherently includes in the crawling process).

As to **Claims 22 and 48**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* further comprising:

- filtering the result set based on a threshold (*Ryan, columns 16-17, lines 61-67 and lines 1-6, wherein illustrated within table 8*); and
- outputting the article identifiers associated with the filtered result set (*Ryan, Figure 6, column 21, lines 14-27*)

As to **Claims 23 and 49**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein the threshold comprises a number of keywords (*Ryan, column 18, lines 50-51, wherein a set number of keywords read on the threshold limitation*).

As to **Claims 24 and 50**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein the threshold comprises a minimum weighting score based at least in part on one or more of a number of keywords multiplier, a source multiplier, and a time multiplier (*Ryan, column 18, lines 5-10 illustrate a number of keywords multiplier, a source multiplier, and a time multiplier*).

As to **Claim 54**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein the article is a document on the client device (*Knight, Figure 3C, block325, wherein each entry is equivalent to a document*), and wherein the event comprises an addition of words to the document (*Knight, Figure 3C, block340, wherein additional text is added*).

As to **Claim 55**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein the article is a document on the client device, and wherein the event comprises a placement of a cursor near words in the document (*Knight, column 16, lines 1-6*).

As to **Claim 56**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein the article is associated with one client application selected from a group consisting of a word processing program, a spreadsheet program, a presentation program, an e-mail program, an instant messenger program, and a database program (*Knight, column 17, lines 22-24, wherein Prophet-Charts read on a spreadsheet, presentation, and/or e-mail programs*).

As to **Claim 59**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein the one or more characteristics comprise heading data of content within the article associated with the event (*Abu-Hakima, page 3 [0024]; page 6 [0049]*).

As to **Claim 60**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein the at least one keyword is extracted from recently typed words within the article associated with the event (*Abu-Hakima, page 8 [0072]*).

As to **Claim 61**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein the at least one keyword is extracted from a user selected portion within the article associated with the event (*Abu-Hakima, page 5 [0038]*).

As to **Claim 62**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches* wherein the at least one keyword is extracted from words surrounding a

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cursor within the article associated with the event (*Abu-Hakima, page 1 [0007]* wherein key content for a document corresponding to a user-selected leaf node when a cursor operated by a user is positioned in the area of the leaf node read on the concept of the claimed limitation).

Claims 6 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,421,675 issued to Ryan et al ("Ryan"), further in view of US Patent No. 6,571,234 issued to Knight et al ("Knight"), further in view of US Patent No. 7,162,473 issued to Dumais et al. ("Dumais"), and further in view of Pub. No. US2003/0020749 issued to Abu-Hakima et al. ("Abu-Hakima") as applied to claims 5 and 31 above, and further in view of Pub. No. US2003/0093790 issued to Logan et al. ("Logan").

As to **Claims 6 and 32**:

Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches all the elements of Claims 5 and 31 as stated above respectively.

Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima does not explicitly teach wherein the one or more characteristics comprise bolding of content within the article.

Logan teaches wherein the one or more characteristics comprise bolding of content within the article (*page 20 [0264]*). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine metadata utilization teaching of Logan with organization and presentation of

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electronic documents teaching of Abu-Hakima, method for usage analyzer that determines user accessed sources and associated metadata, processing implicit queries based on interest to users teaching of Dumais, method to manage queries teaching of Knight and search engine teaching of Ryan to provide method and system which use metadata to selectively organize data content (Logan [0004]).

Claims 7-9 and 33-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,421,675 issued to Ryan et al ("Ryan"), further in view of US Patent No. 6,571,234 issued to Knight et al ("Knight"), further in view of US Patent No. 7,162,473 issued to Dumais et al. ("Dumais"), and further in view of Pub. No. US2003/0020749 issued to Abu-Hakima et al. (Abu-Hakima") as applied to claims 1 and 27 above, and further in view of Pub. No. US2004/0059730 issued to Ming Zhou ("Zhou").

As to Claims 7 and 33:

Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches all the elements of Claims 1 and 27 as stated above respectively.

Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima does not explicitly teach wherein ranking the article identifiers is based at least in part on a term frequency and a document frequency.

Zhou teaches wherein ranking the article identifiers is based at least in part on a term frequency and a document frequency (page 5 [0051]). Thus, it

would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine method for detecting user query intention teaching of Zhou with organization and presentation of electronic documents teaching of Abu-Hakima, method for usage analyzer that determines user accessed sources and associated metadata, processing implicit queries based on interest to users teaching of Dumais, method to manage queries teaching of Knight and search engine teaching of Ryan to provide method and system which use term frequency and inverse document frequency algorithm to rank article identifiers.

As to **Claims 8 and 34**, *Ryan, Knight, Dumais, Abu-Hakima in combination with Zhou teaches* wherein ranking the article identifiers comprises determining a rank that is proportional to the log of the sum of a first constant plus the term frequency and inversely proportional to the log of the sum of a second constant plus the document frequency (*Zhou, page 5 [0051, Equation 2]*).

As to **Claims 9 and 35**:

Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches all the elements of Claims 1 and 27 as stated above respectively.

Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima does not explicitly teach wherein ranking the article identifiers comprises determining a rank that is proportional to the log of the sum of a constant plus a term frequency and inversely proportional to the output of a mapping function that maps ranges of document frequency into constants.

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Zhou teaches wherein ranking the article identifiers comprises determining a rank that is proportional to the log of the sum of a constant plus a term frequency and inversely proportional to the output of a mapping function that maps ranges of document frequency into constants (*page 5 [0051, Equation 2]*). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine method for detecting user query intention teaching of Zhou with organization and presentation of electronic documents teaching of Abu-Hakima, method for usage analyzer that determines user accessed sources and associated metadata, processing implicit queries based on interest to users teaching of Dumais, method to manage queries teaching of Knight and search engine teaching of Ryan to provide method and system which use term frequency and inverse document frequency algorithm to rank article identifiers.

Claims 57-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,421,675 issued to Ryan et al ("Ryan"), further in view of US Patent No. 6,571,234 issued to Knight et al ("Knight"), further in view of US Patent No. 7,162,473 issued to Dumais et al. ("Dumais"), and further in view of Pub. No. US2003/0020749 issued to Abu-Hakima et al. ("Abu-Hakima") as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Pub. No. US2004/0133560 issued to Steven J. Simske ("Simske").

As to **Claim 57**:

Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches all the elements of Claim 1 as stated above.

Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima does not explicitly teach wherein the one or more characteristics comprise italicizing of content within the article associated with the event. However,

Simske teaches wherein the one or more characteristics comprise italicizing of content within the article associated with the event (*page 2 [0020] wherein font information, e.g. title, boldface, footer, normal text, etc. read on italicizing claimed limitation*). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine method for organizing electronic document teaching of Simske with organization and presentation of electronic documents teaching of Abu-Hakima, method for usage analyzer that determines user accessed sources and associated metadata, processing implicit queries based on interest to users teaching of Dumais, method to manage queries teaching of Knight and search engine teaching of Ryan to provide method and system wherein italicizing of content is supported.

As to **Claim 58**:

Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches all the elements of Claim 1 as stated above.

Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima does not explicitly teach wherein the one or more characteristics comprise font color of content within the article associated with the event.

Simske teaches wherein the one or more characteristics comprise font color of content within the article associated with the event (*page 2 [0020] wherein font information read on font color claimed limitation*). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine method for organizing electronic document teaching of Simske with organization and presentation of electronic documents teaching of Abu-Hakima, method for usage analyzer that determines user accessed sources and associated metadata, processing implicit queries based on interest to users teaching of Dumais, method to manage queries teaching of Knight and search engine teaching of Ryan to provide method and system wherein font information is supported.

Claim 53 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,421,675 issued to Ryan et al ("Ryan"), further in view of US Patent No. 6,571,234 issued to Knight et al ("Knight"), further in view of US Patent No. 7,162,473 issued to Dumais et al. ("Dumais"), and further in view of Pub. No. US2003/0020749 issued to Abu-Hakima et al. (Abu-Hakima").

As to **Claim 53**, *Ryan teaches* a method of ranking article identifiers of a result set from an implicit query implied from a user's current context, the method comprising:

- receiving a contextual event concerning the user's current context (*Abstract, lines 1-5*), the event comprising a user's modification of a file having content stored on a local client device (*Figures 1B, block100A-D, column 4, lines 3-4*);
- ranking the one or more article identifiers in the result set based on the ranking score (*column 6, lines 13-16; Figure 8, column 21, lines 51-67*).
- *Ryan does not explicitly teach* generating an implicit query based at least in part on the at least one keyword extracted from the file; performing a search based at least in part on the implicit query to determine a result set, wherein the result set comprises one or more article identifiers associated with articles comprising the at least one keyword. However,

Knight teaches generating an implicit query (*column 8, line 48-51*) based at least in part on the at least one keyword extracted from the file (*Figure 2, column 19, lines 45-51 wherein data filtered implicitly equivalent to keyword*); performing a search based at least in part on the implicit query to determine a result set (*Figures 3A (block307A), 3D (block360), 4 and 5 (block530), column 11, lines 45-48 and line 52 wherein retrieving entries meeting the user's search/filter criteria read on the implicit query to determine a result set limitation*), wherein the result set comprises one or more article identifiers associated with articles comprising the at least one keyword (*Figure 5A,*

block581). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine method to manage queries teaching of Knight with search engine teaching of Ryan to provide method and system which enhance and improve the overall performance of computer system that access and display a collective amount of shared interest data and information in response to user's request.

- *Ryan in combination with Knight does not explicitly teach* analyzing the content of the file stored on the local client device to extract at least one keyword. However,

Dumais teaches analyzing the content of the file stored on the local client device to extract at least one keyword (*Figure 1, column 4, lines 41-67 and column 5, lines 1-8*). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine method for usage analyzer that determines user accessed sources and associated metadata, processing implicit queries based on interest to users teaching of Dumais with method to manage queries teaching of Knight and search engine teaching of Ryan to provide method and system that facilitate information retrieval of data wherein the retrieval of data is provided to a user in a cognitively relevant manner (*Dumais, column 1 lines 12-14*).

- *Ryan, Knight in combination with Dumais does not explicitly teach* determining a ranking score for the one or more article identifiers based at least in part on one or more characteristics of the content of the article

associated with the event concerning the user's current context, wherein the one or more characteristics comprise highlighting of the content of the article associated with the event. However,

Abu-Hakima teaches determining a ranking score for the one or more article identifiers based at least in part on one or more characteristics of the content of the article associated with the event concerning the user's current context, wherein the one or more characteristics comprise highlighting of the content of the article associated with the event (*Figure 6, page 7 [0065]*). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine organization and presentation of electronic documents teaching of Abu-Hakima with method for usage analyzer that determines user accessed sources and associated metadata, processing implicit queries based on interest to users teaching of Dumais, method to manage queries teaching of Knight and search engine teaching of Ryan to provide method and system for presenting electronic documents according to their associated concepts on a user's electronic display screen (Abu-Hakima [0006]).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4, 6-24, 27-30, 32-50, 53-56 and New Claims 57-62 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Furthermore,

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- Applicant argues: On page 16, Applicant stated that "... Thus, Ryan, Knight, and Dumais similarly fail to disclose or suggest "ranking article identifiers based at least in part one or more characteristics of the content of the article associated with the event concerning the user's current context, wherein the one or more characteristics comprise highlighting of the content of the article associated with the event, as currently recited in amended claim1".

Examiner responds: Examiner is not persuaded. *Abu-Hakima* teaches in Figure 6, page 7 [0065] that read on the above claimed limitation. Thus, Ryan, Knight, Dumais in combination with Abu-Hakima teaches the elements of claim 1 and similar claims 27 and 53.

Citation of Pertinent Prior Art

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon in form PTO-892 if any is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is

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filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thanh-Ha Dang whose telephone number is 571-272-4033. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Don Wong can be reached on 571-272-1834. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

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system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Thanh-Ha Dang
Examiner, AU 2163

/Wilson Lee/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2163

July 23, 2009